

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD FOR DETECTING ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING ACTION OF
A TEST SUBSTANCE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Applications No. 2000-198479, filed June 30, 2000; and
No. 2000-401633, filed December 28, 2000, the entire
10 contents of both of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention relates to a method of
detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test
substance. The present invention also relates to a
15 specific polynucleotide to the endocrine disrupting
action, and a polynucleotide having a complementary
sequence to that of the specific polynucleotide, and a
DNA chip having at least either one of these
polynucleotides. Furthermore, the present invention
20 relates to an abnormally-modified protein and its
antibody, and a protein chip having the antibody.

 Recently, it has been found that the chemical
substances present in the environment exhibit both
hormone-like and anti-hormonal actions. Due to such
25 actions, these chemical substances are generally called
"endocrine disrupting substances".

 It has gradually become clear that the endocrine

disrupting substances cause abnormalities not only in the reproductive system but also in the nervous system and the immune system due to their endocrine disrupting actions. At present, at least 70 types of chemical substances, most notably, dioxin, are suspected as endocrine disrupting substances. It is estimated that endocrine disrupting substances will increase in number from now on. Under these circumstances, the ability to detect the endocrine disrupting substances will become more and more important.

Conventional methods for detecting the endocrine disrupting actions include an E-SCREEN method (disclosed in Soto A.M. et al., Environ. Health Perspect, 103 pp113-122 (1995), a Two-hybrid assay (Nishikawa J. et al. Toxcol. Appl. Pharmacol. 154 pp76-83 (1999)), and so on. However, these conventional methods are directed to detecting a hormone-like action, in particular, an estrogen-like action of a test substance. Therefore, an endocrine disrupting action other than an estrogen-like action cannot be detected by conventional methods.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a method of specifically detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance. More specifically, the object of the present invention is to provide a method of detecting endocrine disrupting

action of a test substance, which is capable of detecting not only an estrogen-like action but also other hormonal actions and an anti-hormonal action.

According to an aspect of the present invention,
5 there is provided a method of detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance comprising:

(1) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone in a first culture system in which the endocrine hormone and the test substance are
10 present; and

(2) determining the presence or absence of an endocrine disrupting action of the test substance by comparing a first gene expression pattern obtained from the cell of the first culture system with a second gene
15 expression pattern expressed by a cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in the presence of the endocrine hormone, thereby detecting a gene specific to the first gene expression pattern.

According to another aspect of the present
20 invention, there is provided a method of detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance, comprising:

(1) (a) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone in a first culture system in which
25 an endocrine hormone and the test substance are present; and

(b) culturing the cell a having a

sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in a third culture system in which the endocrine hormone is absent and the test substance is present; and

5 (2) determining the presence or absence of an endocrine disrupting action of the test substance by obtaining a first gene expression pattern obtained from the cell in the first culture system and a third gene expression pattern obtained from the cell in the third culture system, comparing the first gene expression
10 pattern with the third gene expression pattern and a second expression pattern expressed by a cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in the presence of the endocrine hormone, thereby detecting a gene specific to the first gene expression pattern.

15 According to still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance, comprising:

20 (1) (a) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone in a first culture system in which the endocrine hormone and the test substance are present; and

(b) culturing the cell a having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in a third culture
25 system in which the endocrine hormone is absent and the test substance is present; and

(2) determining the presence or absence of an

endocrine disrupting action of the test substance by
comparing a first gene expression pattern obtained from
the cell of the first culture system with a third gene
expression pattern obtained from the cell in the third
5 culture system, thereby detecting a gene specific to
the first gene expression pattern.

According to a further aspect of the present
invention, there is provided a method of detecting
an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance,
10 comprising the steps of:

(1) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to an
endocrine hormone in a first culture system in which
the endocrine hormone and the test substance are
present; and

15 (2) determining the presence or absence of an
endocrine disrupting action of the test substance by
comparing a first glycoprotein pattern obtained from
the cell of the first culture system with a second
glycoprotein pattern expressed by a cell having a
20 sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in the presence of
the endocrine hormone, thereby detecting a glycoprotein
specific to the first glycoprotein pattern.

According to an additional aspect of the present
invention, there is provided a method of detecting an
25 endocrine disrupting action of a test substance,
comprising the steps of:

(1) (a) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to

an endocrine hormone in a first culture system in which the endocrine hormone and the test substance are present; and

5 (b) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in a third culture system in which the endocrine hormone are absent and the test substance are present; and

10 (2) determining the presence or absence of endocrine disrupting action of the test substance by obtaining a first glycoprotein pattern obtained from the cell of the first culture system and a third glycoprotein pattern obtained from the cell of the third culture system, and

15 comparing the first glycoprotein pattern with the third glycoprotein pattern and a second glycoprotein pattern obtained from a cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in the presence of the endocrine hormone, thereby detecting a glycoprotein specific to the first glycoprotein pattern.

20 According to still a further object of the present invention, there is provided a method of detecting an endocrine disrupting action of a test substance, comprising the steps of:

25 (1) (a) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone in a first culture system in which the endocrine hormone and the test substance are present; and

(b) culturing a cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in a third culture system in which the endocrine hormone is absent and the test substance is present; and

- 5 (2) determining the presence or absence of endocrine disrupting action of the test substance by comparing the first glycoprotein pattern obtained from the cell of the first culture system with the third glycoprotein pattern obtained from the cell of
- 10 the third culture system, thereby detecting a glycoprotein specific to the first glycoprotein pattern.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a view showing the concept of a method for detecting endocrine disrupting properties of a test substance according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15

FIG. 2 is a view showing the concept of a conventional method;

20 FIG. 3 is a scheme showing a method of obtaining a transcriptional product according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4A is a scheme showing a method of obtaining a transcriptional product according to an embodiment of the present invention;

25

FIG. 4B is a view showing bands of PCR fragments on a gel according to an embodiment of the present

invention;

FIG. 5 is a scheme showing a biosynthetic process of a glycoprotein; and

FIG. 6 is a scheme showing a method of detecting
5 endocrine disrupting actions of a test substance according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The term "endocrine disrupting substance", which is the target of the detection of the present
10 invention, refers to an exogenous chemical substance. The exogenous chemical substance is one which inhibits or accelerates biological processes such as synthesis, storage, secretion, internal transportation, receptor binding, hormonal action and excretion of various
15 endogenous hormones regulating homeostasis, reproduction, development, and behavior. The exogenous chemical substance is also known as an exogenous endocrine disrupting substance, an endocrine disrupting substance, an endocrine disordering substance, or
20 an environmental hormone. The terms "exogenous endocrine disrupting substance", "endocrine disrupting substance", and "endocrine disordering substance" can be interchangeably used in this text.

The term "endocrine disrupting action" refers to
25 the action of disrupting the function of an endocrine hormone, thereby destroying natural cellular homeostasis maintained by an endocrine hormone. More

specifically, the endocrine disrupting substance binds to a hormone receptor present in a nucleus of a cell, thereby disrupting a spontaneous action induced by binding a proper endocrine hormone to the receptor.

5 The present invention has been attained by focusing on the mechanism for expressing the endocrine disrupting action. According to an embodiment of the present invention, it is possible to accurately detect the action of endocrine disrupting substances. The
10 endocrine disrupting substances may chronically affect various functions in a biological reproduction system, nervous system, and immune system, even if present in extremely small amounts in the order of ppb to ppt.

 According to an embodiment of the present
15 invention, cells used for detecting the action of an endocrine disrupting substance are those having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone.

 The term "cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone" used herein refers to one whose
20 functions are expressed under the control of the endocrine hormone if the hormone is present in its culture system, whereas they are not expressed if the hormone is not present in the culture system.
In other words, when the endocrine hormone is present,
25 the function-expressing mechanism controlled by the endocrine hormone operates it is assumed, whereas the function-expressing mechanism does not operate when

the endocrine hormone is not present. Also it is assumed that the cell has two control phases regulated by different mechanisms. More specifically, the endocrine hormone acts as a switch for controlling ON and OFF (the initiation and termination) of the expression mechanism in the cell.

Unlike the cells of the present invention, germ cells are used in conventional methods for detecting the action of endocrine disrupting substances. The germ cells are affected by endocrine hormone-like substances regardless of the presence or absence of the endocrine hormone in a culture system. More specifically, the expression of the cellular function is controlled by only one mechanism. For this reason, it is not preferable to employ the conventional cells in the present invention.

The "endocrine hormone" used herein refers to an endogenous hormone secreted from an endocrine gland and received by its receptor present in the nucleus. Examples of an endocrine hormone include steroid hormones including female hormones such as estrogen, estradiol, progesterone; male hormones such as androgen, testosterone and androsterone; adrenal cortex hormones such as cortisol, aldosterone, corticosterone, and cortison; and amino acid derivative hormones including thyroid hormones such as triiodothyronine (in general, simply referred to as "T3"), thyroxine

(in general, simply referred to as "T4"), and parathyroid hormones.

Examples of cells having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone used herein may include germ cells and nerve cells derived from mammals such as humans, swine, bovines, rabbits, mice, and rats. These cells may be normal cells or cancer cells. Alternatively, these cells may be obtained by genetic engineering. However, neither the cells constantly controlled nor those uncontrolled by endocrine hormones are preferably used in the method of the present invention. The cells having sensitivity to endocrine hormones are preferably employed in the present invention.

Examples of the cells preferably employed in the present invention include murine neuroblastoma (Neuro2a), murine uterus carcinoma(MCF7), murine testicular Leydig cell(TM3), cell strains TM4 and 15P-1 derived from testicular Sertoli cells, and murine neuroblastoma (S-20Y).

Whether or not the cell has a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone is confirmed as follows. The sensitivity of Neuro2a is checked by observing a morphological change induced by addition of triiodothyronine. The morphological change is presumably caused by something which projects like a neural spine due to the addition of triiodothyronine. On the other hand, in the case of S-20Y, a cell

proliferation rate changes by addition of triiodothyronine. Therefore, it is preferable to employ either the combination of Neuro2a and triiodothyronine or the combination of S-20Y and triiodothyronine since significant changes occur.

Alternatively, it is useful to select an endocrine hormone affected by, susceptible to, or possibly affected by an endocrine disrupting substance and select a cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in specifically detecting the action of the endocrine disrupting substance.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for detecting the endocrine disrupting action of an endocrine disrupting substance. More specifically, the endocrine disrupting action can be detected based on data obtained from the cells under at least two conditions below.

In a first condition, an endocrine hormone and a test substance are copresent. When the cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone is placed under the first condition, the cell is controlled by the endocrine hormone. Under the first condition, a test substance acts upon the cells. The state observed in this case is more closer to an in-vivo state where the endocrine disrupting substance acts.

In a second condition, an endocrine hormone is present but a test substance is absent. Under the

second condition, the cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone is controlled by the endocrine hormone. Since the test substance is absent herein, a single action of the endocrine hormone in the cell can be observed. In other words, the regular action of the endocrine hormone carried out in the cell is observed.

The phenomena caused by the action of a test substance in the cell can be detected by subtracting the phenomena observed in the second condition from those observed in the first condition. The resultant phenomena include a phenomenon derived from the endocrine disrupting action of the test substance and a phenomenon derived from the action of the test substance by itself. The phenomenon derived from the endocrine disrupting action may be, for example, gene expression, protein expression, and protein modification. Furthermore, according to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of specifically detecting only the endocrine disrupting action of an endocrine disrupting substance. To be more specific, the endocrine disrupting action can be specifically detected based on the data obtained from the cells under first and second conditions plus data obtained from the cell under a third condition.

In the third condition, the endocrine hormone is absent, whereas a test substance is present. Since the endocrine hormone is absent, the hormonal control of

the cell sensitive to the endocrine hormone is not turned on. Accordingly, the action of the test substance by itself in the cell can be observed. The action of the test substance by itself is acute toxicity, subacute toxicity, or the like, which is caused by the chemical action of the test substance alone.

The phenomena specifically caused by the endocrine disrupting action of the test substance to the cell can be observed by subtracting the phenomena observed in the second and third conditions from the phenomena observed in the first condition. Examples of the resultant phenomena may be gene expression, protein expression, and protein modification. The endocrine disrupting action of the test substance is detected by detecting such a specific phenomenon.

Furthermore, a fourth condition in which both the endocrine hormone and the test substance are absent, may be set. Since the endocrine hormone is absent, the hormonal control of the cell sensitive to the endocrine hormone is not turned on. In addition, since the test substance is not present, the regular action of the cell in the absence of the hormonal control is observed. When the phenomena observed under the fourth condition together with the second and third conditions are subtracted from the phenomena observed in the first condition, the endocrine disrupting action can be more

specifically observed.

However, if the difference in the regular action exhibited by the cell sensitive to the endocrine hormone between the cases controlled or uncontrolled by the endocrine hormone, is negligibly small, it is not necessary to subtract the phenomena under the fourth condition. Similarly, if it has been previously known that the action of the test substance by itself is negligibly small, it is not necessary to subtract the phenomena under the third condition.

Now, a method using an expression pattern of a gene as an index and a method using a biosynthetic pattern of a modified protein as an index will be described.

I. Method using gene expression as an index

The term "gene expression pattern" used herein refers to total or partial information with regard to gene expression such as the type of a gene expressed in a cell under an arbitrary condition, the expression amount of the gene, or whether a specific gene is expressed or not. The range of the gene expression pattern may be arbitrarily selected by a test performer depending upon various conditions.

The term "a gene specific to a first gene expression pattern" used herein refers to a gene specifically expressed by the action of an endocrine disrupting substance, a gene whose expression is

suppressed by the action of an endocrine disrupting substance, and a gene whose expression amount and/or transcription amount varies specifically by the action of an endocrine disrupting substance. The term

5 "variation of the expression amount and/or transcription amount" includes all changes—increase and decrease.

The term "polynucleotide" used herein includes a polynucleotide and oligonucleotide, for the sake of
10 convenience. The "polynucleotide" is defined as a substance having at least two nucleosides bonded via a phosphoric ester bond. Examples of the nucleoside include, but not limited to deoxyribonucleoside and ribonucleoside. The term "oligonucleotide" refers
15 to a substance obtained by polymerizing several to several tens of phosphoric esters of nucleosides, that is, nucleotides bonded via a phosphodiester bond. In other words, the term "oligonucleotide" include, but not limited to an oligoribonucleotide and
20 an oligodeoxyribonucleotide.

According to an aspect of the present invention, the detection method comprises roughly two steps (1) and (2). In Step (1), a cell is cultured under desired conditions. In other words, a gene is expressed by
25 culturing a cell in the desired conditions. In Step (2), the expression patterns of the gene in the cell under different conditions of Step (1) are obtained.

Based on the expression patterns, a gene affected by the endocrine disrupting action is detected, thereby determining the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance.

5 According to an aspect of the present invention, a cell is incubated in a culture system under various conditions to obtain first, second, and third gene expression patterns.

10 More specifically, in Step (1), a cell is cultured under a first culture system where both an endocrine hormone and a test substance are present. Step (1) will be explained with reference to FIG. 1. In this case, the test substance is regarded as an endocrine disrupting substance, for the sake of convenience.

15 A cell culture system 1 of FIG. 1 contains both an endocrine hormone and a test substance. When a cell 4 is cultured in the culture system 1, the genes are expressed. The genes are schematically shown as a gene group 5 at the right-hand side of the culture system 1.

20 In culture system 1, the cell 4 expresses a gene group 8 and a gene group 9. The gene group 8 is generally expressed in the presence of an endocrine hormone. A gene group 9 is expressed by addition of a test substance. More specifically, the gene group 9

25 includes a gene expressed by the endocrine disrupting action of the test substance to the endocrine hormone and a gene expressed by the action of the test

substance by itself. Examples of the gene expressed by the action of the test substance alone may include genes associated with a heat shock protein, an apoptosis-associated protein, and a stress protein.

5 On the other hand, a cell culture system 2 contains the endocrine hormone alone. The genes expressed in this case are schematically shown as the gene group 6 at the right-hand side of the culture system 2. In the culture system 2, the cell 4
10 generally expresses the gene group 8 in the presence of the endocrine hormone.

 Furthermore, a cell culture system 3 is one to which a test substance alone is added in the absence of an endocrine hormone. The genes expressed by
15 culturing a cell in the cell culture system 3 are schematically shown as a gene group 7 at the right-hand side of the culture system 3. In the culture system 3, the cell 4 generally expresses a gene group 10 which is usually expressed and a gene group 11 which is
20 expressed by addition of a test substance. However, unlike the culture system 1, the gene group 11 expressed by addition of the test substance include only the gene expressed by the action of the test substance by itself. Similarly to the case of the
25 culture system 1, examples of the gene expressed by the action of the test substance alone may include genes associated with a heat shock protein,

an apoptosis-associated protein, and a stress protein.

As described, Step (1) is carried out for inducing gene expression in three cell culture systems performed under different conditions.

5 In this step, a fourth culture system may also be prepared as a control culture system. The fourth culture system contains neither a test substance nor an endocrine hormone. In the control system, gene expression generally observed in a normal cell in the
10 absence of the endocrine hormone can be observed.

 In Step (2), the gene group 5, the gene group 6 and the gene group 7 expressed in the step (1) are compared, thereby detecting the gene expressed by
15 the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance to the endocrine hormone. As a result, the endocrine disrupting action of the test substance can be determined.

 According to the aspect of the present invention, the present invention is characterized by the use of
20 the cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone. In the cell, a different cellular function is expressed depending upon the presence or absence of the endocrine hormone. It is therefore possible to detect the endocrine disrupting action itself, although impossible
25 in conventional techniques.

FIG. 2 shows a method of evaluating an endocrine disrupting action using a germ cell conventionally

employed. When a test substance is added to a cell culture system 12 containing a germ cell 13, a gene group 14 is expressed as shown at the right-hand side of the culture system 12 of FIG. 2. In the germ cell 13 used in the conventional method, the expression of a cellular action is constantly controlled by the an endocrine hormone.

Therefore, when the cell culture system 12 is exposed to a test substance, both an endocrine disrupting action and the action of the test substance by itself are observed in the cell despite the presence or absence of an endocrine hormone. Therefore, the endocrine disrupting action of the test substance alone cannot be detected.

As a means for detecting a gene employed in Step (2) of this method, a UV detection means using ethidium bromide may be used. Alternatively, dNTP labeled with a fluorescence or a radioisotope is used when cDNA is synthesized or PCR is performed, and the dNTP was detected by a fluorescent detection method or autoradiography. Moreover, other well-known detection methods may be employed.

In the above, a cell is cultured in the first to third culture systems or the first to fourth culture systems to obtain first to third gene expression patterns or the first to fourth gene expression patterns. However, it is not always necessary to

culture the cell in the second and/or fourth culture systems. The gene expression patterns may be obtained from a data bank.

5 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a polynucleotide which is expressed or varied in transcriptional amount by the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance.

10 According to still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a DNA chip for detecting an endocrine disrupting substance. The DNA chip is characterized by comprising a polynucleotide having the gene described above and a polynucleotide having a complementary sequence to that of the gene.

15 According to the embodiment(s) of the present invention, the presence or absence of the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance can be obtained based on differences in gene expression pattern of the three genes: a gene expressed in a culture system containing a test substance and an endocrine hormone,
20 a gene expressed in a culture system containing the test substance and no endocrine hormone, and a gene expressed in a culture system containing the endocrine hormone and no test substance. The gene which is
25 isolated in the form of a polynucleotide and put into an industrial use.

The substance to be isolated in the aforementioned

embodiment may be a gene, transcriptional product, or reverse transcriptional product, more specifically, DNA RNA or cDNA. Alternatively, the substance may include a polynucleotide which is part of the gene and the transcriptional product, as well as a polynucleotide having a complementary sequence to that of the polynucleotide. These substances may be provided by the present invention.

According to an aspect of the present invention, the polynucleotide thus isolated may be used as a marker gene or as a probe. When used as a probe, the polynucleotide is immobilized on a substrate used in a fluorescent-detection type DNA chip and a current detection type DNA chip. The DNA chip and a DNA array fall within the scope of the present invention.

Once a desired polynucleotide is isolated, it is possible to use the polynucleotide as a probe in the DNA chip. Such a DNA chip enables to simply check the endocrine disrupting actions of numerous samples. The DNA chip to be employed in the present invention may be any DNA chip or DNA array generally employed for detecting genes.

Now, an embodiment of the present invention will be explained more specifically. First, a method of isolating the polynucleotide of the present invention will be explained.

1. Method of isolating a polynucleotide

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a polynucleotide is isolated by comparing expression patterns of transcriptional products produced in the presence or absence of an endocrine
5 disrupting substance in a cell sensitive to sexual hormones and thyroid hormones, and selecting the polynucleotide exhibiting a change in expression pattern. The expression patterns may be compared by subtraction and electrophoresis.

10 More specifically, the polynucleotide of the present invention can be isolated in accordance with the following steps (a), (b) and (c).

(a) In-vitro assay system of an endocrine disrupting substance in a cultured cell

15 A cell, such as murine Neuro2a, having a sensitivity to androgen, estrogen or triiodothyronine is cultured in a medium not containing the hormone. A cell is simultaneously cultured in at least three culture vessels under the same conditions.

20 Thereafter, a hormone(s), for example, triiodothyronine is added to two of the three culture vessels.

Furthermore, to one of the two culture vessels with triiodothyronine and the other culture vessel containing no triiodothyronine, either a test substance
25 or an endocrine disrupting substance, for example, TCDD (2378-tetrachlorobenzo p-dioxin), DDT (dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane), or the like is added. The cells

contained in these three vessels are cultured for 24 hours which may be considered sufficient to observe changes in transcription.

Alternatively, a cell, such as murine Neuro2a,
5 having a sensitivity to androgen, estrogen, or triiodothyronine, is cultured in a medium not containing the hormone. The cell is simultaneously cultured in at least two culture vessels under the same conditions. Thereafter, the above-selected hormone(s),
10 for example, triiodothyronine, is added to the two culture vessels. To one of the two culture vessels, a test substance or an endocrine disrupting substance, for example, TCDD (2378-tetrachlorodibenzo p-dioxin) or DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) is added.
15 Nothing is added to the other vessel. The two culture vessels are incubated for 24 hours which is considered sufficient to observe changes in transcription.

(b) Isolation of a transcriptional product

From each of culture cell samples obtained above,
20 mRNA is isolated as follows. The cultured cells are recovered, denatured with guanidineisocyanate, and subjected to density gradient ultracentrifugation using a cesium solution.

(c) Isolation of polynucleotide whose
25 transcription amount is varied specifically by an endocrine disrupting substance.

A plurality of types of mRNAs obtained above are

compared and then a transcriptional product whose transcriptional amount is specifically varied by addition of an endocrine disrupting substance, is isolated. The isolation is performed by hybridization.

5 This method is called a "subtraction" method which can remove an unnecessary product contained in the cell samples. An example of isolation by the subtraction method is shown in FIG. 3. In this example, four cultivation systems are prepared (see FIG. 3):

10 (i) a culture system containing an endocrine disrupting substance and an endocrine hormone;

(ii) a culture system containing the endocrine hormone alone;

15 (iii) a culture system containing the endocrine disrupting substance alone; and

(iv) a control culture system containing neither the endocrine hormone nor the endocrine disrupting substance.

First, mRNA 20 obtained from the cell culture system (i) with the endocrine hormone and the endocrine disrupting substance is subjected to reverse transcription using a reverse transcriptase to obtain cDNA 21. The cDNA 21 is hybridized with mRNA 22 obtained from the cell culture system 22 with no endocrine disrupting substance. The mRNA hybridized is removed by a column or ultracentrifugation.

In the example, ultracentrifugation is used.

It is preferable that dNTPs used herein be labeled.
In this manner, a transcriptional product cDNA 23
specifically present in the cell cultured in the
presence of the endocrine hormone and the endocrine
5 disrupting substance, is obtained (FIG. 3).

Similarly, mRNA 24 obtained from the cell line
(iv) is transcribed using a reverse transcriptase to
produce cDNA 25. The cDNA 25 is hybridized with mRNA
26 obtained from the cell line (iii). The hybridized
10 mRNA is removed by a column or density gradient
ultracentrifugation. In this example, the density
gradient ultracentrifugation is employed. It is
preferable that dNTPs used herein be labeled. In this
method, it is possible to obtain a transcriptional
15 product (designated as RNA 27) of the gene whose
expression or transcriptional amount has been changed
upon exposure to the endocrine disrupting substance
alone (FIG. 3).

The above obtained products, cDNA 23 and RNA 27,
20 are hybridized with each other to thereby obtain cDNA
unhybridized, which is a desired transcriptional
product specifically related to the action of
the endocrine disrupting substance (FIG. 3).

The desired transcriptional product is amplified
25 by a PCR, and then electrophoretically separated.
In this way, the desired transcriptional product can be
isolated. How to separate the desired transcriptional

product by electrophoreses is shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B. In this example, four culture systems are prepared (see FIG. 4A):

- 5 (i) a culture system containing an endocrine hormone and an endocrine disrupting substance;
- (ii) a culture system containing the endocrine hormone alone;
- (iii) a culture system containing the endocrine disrupting substance alone; and
- 10 (iv) a control culture system containing neither the endocrine disrupting substance nor the endocrine hormone.

The mRNAs obtained from four cell culture systems are transcribed using primer A having a 10-20
15 nucleotide sequence and having a label of a fluorescent dye or a radioisotope at an end thereof (see FIG. 4A, reference numeral 30). Thereafter, PCR is performed by using the primer A used in the reverse transcription and a primer B having a 10-20 nucleotide sequence and
20 a label of a fluorescent dye or a radioisotope at an end thereof (FIG. 4A, reference numeral 31). After the PCR, four types of samples are electrophoretically separated in an appropriate gel, e.g., polyacrylamide gel. In this case, the four samples are loaded in
25 lanes next to each other such that the same fragments are electrophoresed at the same migration speed. After the PCR product fragments are migrated sufficiently to

separate from each other, the PCR fragments
electrophoresed are detected from the gel
autoradiographically or by use of a fluoro-imager.
Subsequently, the PCR-amplified samples derived from
5 the cell culture system (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are
compared with each other. The PCR fragment whose
amplification amount (determined by the fluorescent
intensity) significantly varied, for example, varied
twice or more (see FIG. 4B, reference numeral 33 and
10 34) or a half or less (FIG. 4B, reference numeral 33
and 34), is cut out from the gel. For example, the PCR
fragment is recovered by a silica membran. The PCR
fragment thus recovered is a polynucleotide of the
transcriptional product resulting from the endocrine
15 disrupting action (FIGS. 4A and 4B).

The steps (b) and (c) may be included in the step
(2) of this method.

2. DNA chip

Then, the polynucleotide obtained by the
20 aforementioned method will be used as follows.
The polynucleotide can be used as a probe used in
dot-blotting, Northern hybridization, or a so-called
DNA chip such as a current detection type microarray or
a fluorescent microarray.

25 If a specific polynucleotide or a complementary
polynucleotide is detected by a DNA chip containing
the polynucleotide or the complementary polynucleotide

as a probe, the detection method will be simply and efficiently performed. Examples of the DNA chip includes, but not limited to, a fluorescent-dye DNA chip and a potential-type DNA chip, which differs in
5 detection mechanism.

The DNA chip can be prepared as follows.

(a) Preparation of a fluorescence-detection type of DNA chip

The polynucleotide obtained above or a synthetic
10 oligonucleotide having a partial sequence of the polynucleotide, or a polynucleotide having a complementary sequence to that of the polynucleotide or the oligonucleotide is immobilized to a substrate. As the substrate, any substrate such as a glass
15 substrate or a silicon substrate may be used as long as it is conventionally used. Any immobilization means generally known to those skilled in the art, such as a spotter or a means using a general semiconductor technique, may be used.

20 (b) Preparation of a current detection type DNA chip

The polynucleotide of the present invention, that is, the polynucleotide obtained above or an artificially-synthesized oligonucleotide having
25 a partial sequence of the polynucleotide, or the polynucleotide having a complementary sequence to that of the polynucleotide or the oligonucleotide is

immobilized to a substrate, for example, an electrode substrate, by means of physical adsorption or chemical adsorption including covalent bonding and ionic bonding. Examples of the current detection type DNA chip may be, but not limited to an automatic DNA detection device registered under patent number 2573443 on October 24, 1996. This patent publication is incorporated herein by reference.

According to the aspect of the present invention, it is possible to easily detect a transcriptional product which specifically varies depending upon the endocrine disrupting action, by use of the gene probe or the DNA chip having the polynucleotide(s).

(c) Method of detecting endocrine disrupting action by using a DNA chip

The endocrine disrupting actions of a large number of test substances are detected without fail by use of the DNA chip of the present invention. To be more specific, first, the polynucleotide resulting from the endocrine disrupting action is detected and isolated by the detection method comprising Step (1) and Step (2). Then, the polynucleotide thus obtained is immobilized to a desired substrate to form a DNA chip.

Any type of cell may be used as a sample to be subjected to the DNA chip. The test can be performed by allowing a test substance to act upon the arbitrarily chosen cell under the control of

an endocrine hormone. To explain more specifically,
a test substance is act upon a cultured system of
the cell. A desired polynucleotide is prepared by
extracting, for example, mRNA from the cell-cultured
5 system. The desired polynucleotide is set in a DNA
chip and hybridization is performed. With this
procedure, the gene susceptible to the endocrine
disrupting action can be easily checked in a short
time. In addition, even if numerous samples are used,
10 the tests can be performed in a short time. The
nucleotide extracted from the culture system and the
probe to be immobilized on the DNA chip are preferably
designed so as to have complementary sequences to each
other. In this case, any known label such as
15 a fluorescence or a radioisotope may be used as
a detection label.

II. A detection method using a modified protein
as an indicator

According to an aspect of the present invention,
20 there is provided a method for specifically detecting
the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance
based on a conformational change of a polysaccharide
chain caused by the post-translational modification of
a protein.

25 According to an embodiment of the present
invention, polysaccharide chains of proteins
biosynthesized in the cell (in the step (1) of a method

using gene expression as an indicator) are compared to each other and then difference in polysaccharide chain structure of proteins produced under different conditions is detected. Through these steps, the
5 endocrine disrupting action of a test substance can be detected.

The polysaccharide chain is added, by an enzymatic reaction, to a protein translated from a gene. The polysaccharide chain plays an important role in a life
10 action regarding cell adhesion, cell recognition, and construction of biological tissues. Therefore, the conformational change of the polysaccharide chain may have a significant effect upon the life action. To be more specific, in a nerve cell adhesion molecule
15 (NCAM), if polysaccharide chains of a polysialic acid decrease in number, the adhesion of the nerve cells is affected. As a result, the formation of the cerebral cortex layer is damaged (Seki T et al., The Journal of Neuroscience 18, pp 3757-3766 (1998)).

20 On the other hand, it has been reported that the administration of estrogen to a rat changes the polysaccharide chain structure of progestational hormone (Shylaja M., et al. Proceedings of National Academy of Science, USA 90 (1993)). It is suggested
25 that the endocrine disrupting substance may influence not only upon gene expression but also the post-translational modification of a protein.

The terms "endocrine hormone" and "cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone" herein are the same as defined above.

5 The term "biologically synthesized glycoprotein" used herein is produced by translating a gene expressed in a cell into a peptide chain, and modifying the peptide chain in various ways. The term "polysaccharide chain" used herein refers to a sugar moiety constituting a part of a glycoprotein.

10 The term "glycoprotein pattern" provides total or partial information on the types of polysaccharide chains contained in a glycoprotein biosynthesized in a cell under arbitrary conditions or on how largely or how significantly the polysaccharide chain is modified.
15 The range of the pattern exhibiting a polysaccharide chain may be arbitrarily set by a test performer depending upon various conditions.

The term "glycoprotein characteristic in a first glycoprotein pattern" refers to one whose sugar-chain
20 structure is affected somewhere in the polysaccharide chain modification stages by an endocrine disrupting action.

The biosynthetic process of the glycoprotein is shown in FIG. 5. First, RNA is produced by
25 transcription of a glycoprotein gene and translated into a protein. The protein is then modified to accomplish a glycoprotein. Therefore, according to

an embodiment of the present invention, the indicator for detecting the endocrine disrupting action is abnormality of the modification process of a protein. Examples of the abnormality include a structural
5 abnormality of a polysaccharide chain caused in the transcriptional stage and translation stage of a glycosyl transferase gene, the expression stage of an enzymatic action and the transfer reaction stage by the transferase.

10 Now, the embodiments of the present invention will be explained more specifically.

1. Method for assessing the presence or absence of the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance

A basic procedure of the present invention will be
15 explained with reference to FIG. 6. In this case, explanation is made provided that a test substance is an endocrine disrupting substance, for the sake of convenience.

First, a culture system 41 and a culture system 42
20 are prepared. The culture system 41 is prepared to biologically synthesize a protein by incubating a cell having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone in the presence of the endocrine hormone while exposing the cell to a test substance. The culture system 42 is
25 prepared to biologically synthesize a protein by incubating the cell having a sensitivity to the endocrine hormone in the presence of the endocrine

hormone without exposing the cell to the test substance. The cells are incubated in both culture systems for a predetermined time (Step 1).

5 Note that a system in which the cell is exposed to the test substance in the absence of the endocrine hormone, is required for specifically detecting only the endocrine disrupting action of the endocrine disrupting substance. However, the explanation of the system is omitted herein. The pattern of the glycoproteins biologically synthesized in the cell exposed to a test substance in the absence of the endocrine hormone is also subtracted from the glycoprotein pattern obtained in the culture system 41 in the same manner as in the case of the glycoprotein pattern obtained in the culture system 42. The treatment of this case is performed in substantially the same manner as in the case of the culture systems 41 and 42. The three culture systems are used based on the same principal underlying in the case where a gene is used as an indicator.

20 As a next step, the biosynthesized protein is extracted (Step 2). Examples of the biosynthesized protein obtained in the culture system 42 include glycoproteins 43 and 44 having a normal polysaccharide chain 47 and a glycoprotein 45 having no polysaccharide chain. The culture system 41 contains a protein 44 having the normal polysaccharide chain 47

(unsusceptible to the effect of a test substance), the protein 45 having no polysaccharide chain in the same as in the culture system 42 and further a protein 44 having a polysaccharide chain 46 affected by the test substance.

As a next step, a solution containing the protein extracted from each of the culture systems is applied to a column in which a substance 50 capable of specifically absorbing a specific polysaccharide chain is immobilized (Step 3). Thereafter, the glycoprotein absorbed to the column is eluted (Step 4). The glycoprotein is recovered and then its polysaccharide chain is cut. The protein with no polysaccharide chain is subjected to electrophoretic separation (Step 5). The electrophoretic patterns of proteins are compared with each other to evaluate whether or not the test substance has the endocrine disrupting action (Step 6).

Steps 1-5 are carried out in almost the same conditions except that a test substance is contained in the culture system 41 and not contained in the culture system 42 in Step 1. This is made to allow comparison between two culture systems.

In Step 3, the glycoproteins 43 and 44 having the normal polysaccharide chain 47 are absorbed to the column 49. In contrast, the glycoprotein 43 having the polysaccharide chain 46 flows out without being absorbed. This is because the polysaccharide chain 46

causes a conformational change by an endocrine
disrupting substance and therefore differs from the
polysaccharide chain 47 in structure. In addition, the
protein 45 with no polysaccharide chain also flows out
5 (Step 3). Therefore, when the separation pattern 51 of
the protein derived from the culture system 41 is
compared to the separation pattern 52 of the protein
derived from the culture system 42, the difference in
pattern can be detected (Step 5). Even if the proteins
10 have the same polysaccharide chain, the polysaccharide
chain is partly modified in some cases. In this case
of the partial modification, difference in expression
amount is observed in the electrophoresis separation
pattern (Step 5). On the other hand, it may be
15 possible that the transfer of the polysaccharide chain
may be accelerated by the endocrine disrupting
substance. Also in this case, the difference in
the expression amount can be detected. Therefore,
if the proteins are compared with each other by using
20 the electrophoretic separation patterns, it is possible
to detect the change in polysaccharide chain structure.

The incubation time of step 1 may be arbitrarily
set as long as it allows biosynthesis of a protein.
The incubation time may be varied depending upon the
25 cell to be used. For example, when a Neuro2a strain is
used, the incubation time is preferably set between
about 24 hours and about 72 hours.

The term "a substance having a polysaccharide chain binding property" refers to a substance absorbing a polysaccharide chain contained in a glycoprotein. According to an embodiment of the present invention, examples of substance having an acceptable polysaccharide chain binding property include lectin, antibody, ganglioside and Le^x. It is preferable to select the substance having a polysaccharide chain binding property depending upon the type of a desired polysaccharide chain.

According to the embodiment of the present invention, examples of the acceptable sugar-chain cleaving enzyme include glycopeptidase F, N-glycanase, and glycopeptidase A. The conditions for cleaving the polysaccharide chain may be appropriately set depending upon the enzyme to be used.

In Step 5, after the polysaccharide chain is cleaved, the resultant protein is electrophoretically separated for comparison. Any separation means may be used as long as it is generally used for separating a protein. For example, the separation may be carried out by electrophoresis, high speed liquid chromatography, or column chromatography. From the analytic point of view, two-dimensional electrophoresis is more preferable.

2. Antibody against a polysaccharide chain whose structure is varied by an endocrine disrupting

substance

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an antibody against a polysaccharide chain whose structure is varied upon the influence of an endocrine disrupting substance.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of directly detecting the polysaccharide chain by use of the antibody, thereby evaluating whether or not a test substance has the endocrine disrupting action.

The following operation is carried out in consideration of the data obtained from the culture system having only a test substance added thereto. Also, the data obtained from a control system containing neither a test substance nor an endocrine hormone, are taken into consideration. Therefore, the culture system containing a test substance alone and the control culture system will not be explained herein.

In this method, first, using a protein obtained based on the electrophoretic separation pattern obtained through the aforementioned steps 1 to 5, a monoclonal antibody is prepared against the polysaccharide chain whose structure is changed specifically depending upon the endocrine disrupting substance. Subsequently, using the monoclonal antibody, a desired polysaccharide chain is detected

from the protein group obtained from the culture system 42. In this manner, it is possible to efficiently and simply evaluate the endocrine disrupting actions with respect to numerous endocrine disrupting substances.

The antibody against the polysaccharide chain is prepared by the following steps:

(a) isolating a protein specified by an electrophoretic separation pattern 52 obtained in Step 5 and preparing a polyclonal antibody against the isolated protein,

(b) recovering a desired glycoprotein from the protein group derived from the culture system 41 containing a test substance, by the polyclonal antibody, and

(c) recovering a polysaccharide chain from the glycoprotein recovered, thereby preparing a monoclonal antibody against the polysaccharide chain.

In the step (a), a desired protein is isolated from the electrophoretic separation pattern 52 obtained in the step 5. Then, the polyclonal antibody against the protein is prepared. Subsequently, the protein is allowed to bind to the polyclonal antibody to thereby isolating a desired glycoprotein biosynthesized in a cell. The polyclonal antibody may be prepared by immunizing an animal by using the recovered protein as an immunogen.

The means for recovering the protein specified from the separation pattern may be varied depending upon the separation means used. In the case of gel electrophoresis, a band is cut from a gel and a protein recovered by a dispersion method or an electrophoretic extraction method.

Examples of the animal to be immunized with the protein recovered include a rabbit, goat, horse, and sheep. The immunization is performed by injecting the immunogen into any one of the aforementioned animals. Alternatively, the immunogen may be a synthesized oligopeptide prepared by determining the amino acid sequence of the protein recovered and synthesizing oligopeptide based on the amino acid sequence thus determined.

If the polyclonal antibody obtained in the above is immobilized on a carrier, it is possible to easily isolate a desired glycoprotein from the protein group obtained in the aforementioned step 2 by use of the immobilized polyclonal antibody. From the obtained glycoprotein, an antibody recognizing the polysaccharide chain can be prepared.

The monoclonal antibody is prepared in accordance with the following procedure. For example, murine spleen cells are immunized with the desired glycoprotein obtained in the above as an immunogen. The murine spleen cells are fused with myeloma cells to

prepare a hybridoma group. Then, a polysaccharide chain moiety is cut off from a protein previously obtained by use of the polyclonal antibody and the polysaccharide chain moiety is immobilized to an appropriate carrier. Subsequently, a hybridoma producing an antibody capable of specifically binding to the polysaccharide chain moiety is screened by use of the moiety immobilized on the carrier. Based on the hybridoma thus screened, the monoclonal antibody is prepared as described below. First, the hybridoma may be cloned by, for example, a limiting dilution method, a soft agar method, or a fibrinogen method. Then, the hybridoma is injected into a mouse abdominal cavity or the like. Thereafter, monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma are recovered. The antibodies obtained in this manner can recognize a polysaccharide chain which changes the conformation by an endocrine disrupting action. In this text, the monoclonal antibody is exemplified; however, it would be clear to a person skilled in the art to understand that a polyclonal antibody also falls in the scope of the present invention. The polyclonal antibody is also prepared in the same manner as in the preparation of the polyclonal antibody of the protein.

Furthermore, according to an embodiment of the present invention, the polysaccharide chain which has caused a conformational change by an endocrine

disrupting action can be directly detected by the use of the monoclonal antibody thus obtained.

To describe more specifically, if the protein, which is extracted from the culture system 41, is reacted with the monoclonal antibody obtained in the above, it is possible to specifically detect the polysaccharide chain changed in conformation due to an endocrine disrupting action. More specifically, the aforementioned reaction is an antigen-antibody reaction by which the monoclonal antibody is bound to the glycoprotein. Subsequently, for example, western blotting, ELISA method, RIA method, or fluorescent antibody method may be carried out to detect a desired glycoprotein.

The monoclonal antibody provided by the present invention specifically binds to a polysaccharide chain susceptible to an endocrine disrupting substance. Accordingly, the monoclonal antibody can be used to detect or recover the polysaccharide chain and/or the glycoprotein. Alternatively, a protein chip described later may be manufactured by immobilizing the monoclonal antibody to a substrate.

The polyclonal antibody provided by the embodiment of the present invention may be used in a protein chip and ELISA method.

3. Protein chip

In an aspect of the present invention, there is

provided a protein chip easily attaining the
aforementioned detection. Such a protein chip has
an antibody recognizing a desired substance arranged as
a probe. If the protein chip is used, it is possible
5 to easily and efficiently detect a test substance.
Examples of the protein chip include, but not limited
to, a fluorescent detection protein chip (generally
referred to as "fluorescent protein chip") and
a current-detection type protein chip (generally,
10 referred to as "potential type protein chip").
The method of manufacturing a protein chip will be
described below.

(a) Preparation of the fluorescence detection
protein chip

15 A monoclonal antibody against a desired
polysaccharide chain is previously prepared and
immobilized on a substrate. Any substance such as a
glass substrate or a silicon substrate may be use as
long as it is conventionally used. Any immobilization
20 means such as a spotter, or a means using a general
semiconductor technique may be used as long as which it
is generally known to an artisan. Furthermore, a label
to be used for detection, a fluorescent substance, a
radioisotope, or a pigment may be used.

25 (b) Preparation for the current-detection type
protein chip

A monoclonal antibody against a desired

polysaccharide chain is previously prepared and immobilized to a substrate to be used in a general gene-sensor type DNA chip to prepare the current-detection type protein chip.

5 According to an embodiment of the present invention, it is possible to detect the polysaccharide chain causing a conformational change by an endocrine disrupting action by use of the protein chip provided with the aforementioned antibody.

10 (c) Method for detecting an endocrine disrupting action by the protein chip

 If the protein chip is used in a test, it is not necessary to prepare a plurality of culture systems in step 1 of biosynthesizing a protein. First, a cell is
15 cultured in a system having an endocrine hormone and a test substance. A protein is extracted from the cell culture system and treated to the protein chip. Subsequently, an antigen-antibody reaction is performed. In this manner, it is possible to easily
20 and immediately check numerous samples for detecting a glycoprotein having a polysaccharide chain susceptible to an endocrine disrupting action.

 As described above, a method for detecting the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance
25 according to the embodiment of the present invention may be performed by the protein chip provided with an antibody previously identified and prepared.

Now, the present invention will be described in detail with reference to specific examples. However the present invention will not be limited to these examples. Any embodiment may be included if it is not exceeds the gist and the scope of the present invention.

Example 1: In-vitro assay system for an endocrine disrupting substance

1. Culturing Neuro2a

An anionic exchange resin AG1-X8 and fetal bovine serum were mixed at a ratio of 50 mg resin/mL and incubated at room temperature for 5 hours. After centrifugation at $1000 \times g$ for 10 minutes, the resin was removed. A fresh resin was added at a ratio of 50 mg resin/mL to the resultant mixture and subjected to incubation at room temperature for 18 hours. Thereafter, centrifugation was performed at $1000 \times g$ for 10 minutes and $30,000 \times g$ for 20 minutes to completely remove the resin. The resultant mixture was sterilized by a filter having pores of $0.22 \mu m$ diameter to prepare triiodothyronine-removed fetal bovine serum.

The serum (10%) was mixed with DF medium containing Dulbecco's MEM medium and ham F-12 medium at a ratio of 1:1. Murine neuroblastoma, Neuro2a was cultured in the 10% fetal bovine serum containing DF medium at $37^{\circ}C$ in a 5% CO_2 . Thereafter, 30 nM

triiodothyronine was added to the resultant culture solution and subjected to incubation for a further 5 days.

2. In-vitro assay for dioxin

5 The cells obtained in the incubation of Step 1 were distributed into two vessels. To one of the two culture vessels, 1 nM of TCDD (2378-tetrachlorodibenzo p-dioxin), which is an endocrine disrupting substance, was added. TCDD was not added to the other vessel.
10 After both two vessels were incubated for 24 hours, morphological changes of the cells were observed and the cells were recovered.

15 Example 2: Obtaining a polynucleotide whose transcription amount varies depending upon an endocrine disrupting substance (1)

1. Preparation for mRNA

20 To the cells (5×10^6) obtained in Example 1, 18 mL of homogenate buffer (containing guanidineisocyanate, SDS, EDTA) was added and then homogenized. After the homogenate was centrifuged at 15°C at $5000 \times g$ for 20 minutes, the supernatant was taken. Subsequently, the supernatant was reciprocally moved 10 times through the injection needle of 18G connected to a syringe. The resultant
25 solution was overlaid on the cesium solution (containing CsTFA and EDTA) of the same amount and subjected to ultracentrifugation at $3000 \times g$ for

20 hours. After the ultracentrifugation, a centrifuge tube was taken out and the supernatant was gently sucked up by a pipette. The centrifuge tube was turned upside down on paper towel and allowed to dry. After the drying, the bottom of the centrifuge tube was cut off by a heated razor. The sediment (pellet) was washed with 70% ethanol and further dried. Thereafter, the pellet was suspended in sterile water to give a mRNA solution.

2. Subtraction of mRNA

Of mRNA solutions obtained from the two types of cells in Step 1 above, the mRNA solution obtained from the cell incubated in the culture added with TCDD was subjected to reverse transcription to synthesize cDNA. More specifically, cDNA was synthesized as follows: To the solution containing 1 μ g of RNA, a reverse transcriptase buffer, dNTP mix (10 μ M for each), an RNAase inhibitor (10u), a random primer (25 pmol), and M-MLV reverse transcriptase (20u) were added to make up 20 μ L of the total volume. The solution was subjected to reactions performed at 30°C for 10 minutes, 42°C for 20 minutes, and 99°C for 5 minutes, to synthesize cDNA. Subsequently, RNase was added in the cDNA solution to remove RNA. With this procedure, a single-stranded DNA solution was prepared. This solution and the mRNA solution obtained in the step (1) from the cells incubated in the medium without TCDD are

mixed to allow a hybridization reaction at 37°C. The hybridization reaction solution was overlaid on the cesium solution of the same amount, and subjected to ultracentrifugation at $30,000 \times g$ for 20 hours. A DNA solution containing an unhybridized single chain DNA was recovered to afford a desired polynucleotide solution.

Example 3: Obtaining of polynucleotide whose transcription amount varies depending upon an endocrine disrupting substance (2).

1. Preparation of mRNA

To the cells (5×10^6) obtained in Example 1, 18 mL of homogenate buffer (containing guanidineisocyanate, SDS, EDTA) was added. The homogenate was centrifuged at 15°C at $5000 \times g$ for 20 minutes and the supernatant was collected. Furthermore, the supernatant was reciprocally moved 10 times in an injection needle of 18G connected to a syringe. The obtained solution was overlaid on the cesium solution (containing CsTFA and EDTA) of the same amount and subjected to ultracentrifugation at $30,000 \times g$ for 20 hours. After the ultracentrifugation, a centrifuge tube was taken out and the supernatant was gently sucked up by a pipette. The centrifuge tube was turned upside down on paper towel and allowed to dry. After the drying, the bottom of the centrifuge tube was cut off by a hot razor.

The sediment was washed with 70% ethanol and allowed to dry. After the drying, the sediment was suspended in sterile water to prepare a mRNA solution.

2. Comparison of DNA fragments by PCR

5 From the mRNA solutions prepared from two types of cells obtained in Step 1, cDNA was synthesized by reverse transcription. More specifically, cDNA was synthesized as follows. To a solution containing 1 μ g of RNA, a reverse transcriptase buffer, dNTPmix (10 μ M each),
10 RNAase inhibitor (10u), a primer (25 pmol) having an arbitrary sequence whose end was labeled with rhodamine, and M-MLV reverse transcriptase (20u) were added to make up 20 μ L of the total volume. The solution was subjected to reactions performed at
15 30°C for 10 minutes, 42°C for 20 minutes, and 99°C for 5 minutes, to synthesize cDNA. To the solution, further a reverse transcriptase buffer, a primer (10 pmol) having an arbitrary sequence whose end was labeled with rhodamine, another primer (10 pmol)
20 labeled with rhodamine at an end, and Taq polymerase (2.5u) were added to make up 100 μ L of the total volume. PCR cycle of 94°C for 30 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for one minute was repeated for 30 times. As a result, a solution containing a RT-PCR
25 product obtained by amplifying an arbitrary portion.

The solutions respectively containing two types of RT-PCR products were loaded on lanes adjacent to each

other formed in 4% polyacrylamide gel containing 7M
urine and electrophoresed in a TBE buffer for 3 hours
while supplying a constant power of 40W. The gel plate
was set under a fluorescent image analyzer to detect
5 bands of the RT-PCR products. The fluorescent
intensities of the bands of the adjacent lanes were
compared. The bands whose difference in intensity
is 2 times or more or a half or less were excised from
the gel. From the gel fragment, a RT-PCR fragment
10 was recovered by use of a silica membran to obtain
a solution containing a desired polynucleotide
fragment.

Example 4: Preparation of a DNA chip (1)

A DNA chip having a polynucleotide whose
15 transcription amount varies depending upon an endocrine
disrupting substance was prepared as follows. The
fluorescence detection type DNA chip was manufactured
by immobilizing the polynucleotide (serving as a probe)
obtained in Example 2 or 3 on a glass substrate coated
20 with polylysine by a commercially available spotter.

Example 5: Preparation of a DNA chip (2)

A DNA chip on which a polynucleotide whose
transcription amount varies depending upon an endocrine
disrupting substance immobilized, was prepared as
25 follows. The polynucleotide obtained in Example 2 or 3
was treated with terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
and dNTP having a mercapto group. In this reaction,

the mercapto group was introduced in an end of the polynucleotide. The end-labeled polynucleotide was spotted on a gold electrode to allow the polynucleotide to chemically absorbed to the substrate. In this way,
5 a gene-sensor type DNA chip was prepared.

As described above, according to the embodiment of the present invention, it is possible to specifically detect the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance. Furthermore, it is possible to easily
10 detect a transcriptional product whose transcription amount varies depending upon an endocrine disrupting substance. Moreover, the detection of the transcriptional product makes it easier to detect the toxicity of a test substance, that is, the endocrine
15 disrupting action. Therefore, the toxicity, i.e., endocrine disrupting action, of wasting materials and novel materials can be checked without fail.

Example 6: Convenient in-vitro assay system for exogenous endocrine disrupting substance

20 1. Cultivation of Neuro2a

An anionic exchange resin AG1-X8 and fetal bovine serum were mixed at a ratio of 50 mg resin/mL and incubated at room temperature for 5 hours. After centrifugation at $1000 \times g$ for 10 minutes, the resin
25 was removed. A fresh resin was added at a ratio of 50 mg resin/mL to the resultant mixture and subjected to a further incubation at room temperature for

18 hours. Thereafter, centrifugation was performed at
1000 \times g for 10 minutes and 30,000 \times g for 20 minutes
to completely remove the resin. The resultant mixture
was sterilized by a filter having pores of 0.22 μ m
5 diameter to prepare triiodothyronine-removed fetal
bovine serum. The fetal bovine serum (10%) was mixed
with DF medium containing Dulbecco's MEM medium and ham
F-12 medium at a ratio of 1:1. In this medium,
murine neuroblastoma, Neuro2a, were cultured, at 37°C
10 in a 5% CO₂.

The cultured cells were distributed into two
vessels. Thirty nM triiodothyronine was added to one
of the culture solutions and did not added to the other
vessel. The two vessels were incubated for a further
15 5 days.

2. In vitro assay for dioxin

To each of the two types of cells obtained in the
step 1, 1nM of an exogenous endocrine disrupting
substance, TCDD (2378-tetrachlorodibenzo p-dioxin) was
20 added and subjected to incubation for 24 hours.
Thereafter, morphological changes of the cells were
observed and the cells were recovered.

According to the following procedures,
polynucleotides whose transcription amounts varied
25 depending upon an exogenous endocrine disrupting
substance except those whose transcription amounts
varied by the toxicity inherent to the exogenous

endocrine disrupting substance, were obtained.

3. Preparation of mRNA

To the cells (5×10^6) obtained in the step 2, 18 ml of homogenate buffer (containing
5 guanidineisocyanate, SDS, EDTA) was added and homogenized. After the homogenate was centrifuged at 15°C at $5000 \times g$ for 20 minutes, the supernatant was taken. Subsequently, the supernatant was reciprocally moved 10 times through the injection needle of 18G
10 connected to a syringe. The resultant solution was overlaid on cesium solution (containing CsTFA and EDTA) of the same amount and subjected to ultracentrifugation at $3000 \times g$ for 20 hours. After that, a centrifuge tube was taken out and the supernatant was gently
15 sucked up by a pipette. The centrifuge tube was turned upside down on paper towel and allowed to dry. After the drying, the bottom of the centrifuge tube was cut off by a heated razor. The sediment (pellet) was washed with 70% ethanol and further dried. Thereafter,
20 the pellet was suspended in sterile water to give a mRNA solution.

4. Subtraction of mRNA

Of mRNA solutions obtained from the two types of cells in Step 3 above, the RNA solution obtained from
25 the cell incubated in the medium containing triiodothyronine was subjected to reverse transcription to synthesize cDNA. More specifically, cDNA was

synthesized as follows: To the solution containing
1 μ g of RNA, a reverse transcriptase buffer, dNTP mix
(10 μ M for each), an RNAase inhibitor (10u), a random
primer (25 pmol), and M-MLV reverse transcriptase (20u)

5 were added to make up 20 μ L of the total volume.

The solution was subjected to reactions performed at
30°C for 10 minutes, 42°C for 20 minutes, and 99°C for
5 minutes, to synthesize cDNA. RNase was added in

10 the cDNA solution to remove RNA. With this procedure,

a single-stranded DNA solution was prepared. This

solution and the mRNA solution obtained in Step 3

from the cells incubated in the medium without

triiodothyronine, were combined to allow a

15 hybridization reaction at 42°C. The hybridization

reaction solution was overlaid on the cesium

solution of the same amount, and subjected to

ultracentrifugation at 30,000 \times g for 20 hours. A DNA

solution containing an unhybridized single chain DNA

was recovered to afford a desired polynucleotide

20 solution.

Example 7: Identification of a protein having a
polysaccharide chain causing a conformational change
depending upon an endocrine disrupting substance.

1. Preparation of a protein

25 To the cells (5×10^6) obtained in Example 6, an
imidazole buffer containing 1% Triton X-1000 was added
in an amount 5 fold as high as the amount of the cells.

The resultant was homogenized. Thereafter, the resultant solution was allowed to stand alone at 4°C overnight with stirring. The reaction solution was centrifuged at $1,000,000 \times g$ for 60 minutes. The supernatant solution was regarded as a crude protein extract solution.

2. Immobilization of lectin to Sepharose

To 2 mL of coupling buffer (0.1M acetic buffer of pH6.4 containing 1mM of CaCl_2 , 1 mM of MnCl_2 , 1 mM of MgCl_2 , 0.2M methyl α -D mannoside), 50 mg of concanavalin A, and 12 mg of NaBH_3CN were dissolved. To the reaction mixture, 0.5% damp formyl Sepharose previously expanded with a coupling solution, was added and allowed to react at 4°C overnight. Furthermore, to perform the cross-linkage of subunits, the gel obtained was reacted at 24°C for 8 hours in a solution containing 48 mg of NaBH_3CN in 2 mL of an aqueous solution of 1% glutaraldehyde containing 0.2M methyl α -D-mannoside. Finally, to block the remaining formyl group, the gel was suspended in a 2 ml of 0.1M Tris buffer (pH7.4) containing 6.2 mg of NaBH_3CN and allowed to react at room temperature for one hour.

3. Treatment of protein in a lectin column

To a protein extract solution extracted by the method described in Example 2, step 1 from the cells cultured according to the method described in Example 6, concanavalin A-Sepharose was added and

soaked at 37°C for 3 hours. Thereafter, the Sepharose was packed into a column and sufficiently washed with imidazole buffer containing Triton X-100. The elution of a protein from the column was performed by using
5 100 mM α -methylmannoside/1% Triton X-100/50 mM imidazole buffer.

4. Cleavage of a polysaccharide chain of a protein

To the protein solution recovered from the column
10 of the step 3, a glycopeptidase F was added and reacted at 37°C for one hour. After the reaction, the reaction solution was heated up to 100°C to inactivate an enzyme. Furthermore, the protein solution extracted in Step 1 mentioned above was treated with glycopeptidase
15 F in the same condition as mentioned above.

5. Preparation of a gel for two-dimensional electrophoresis

(1) Preparation of an isoelectric capillary gel

A gel solution was prepared as follows. The
20 composition of each of solution components is shown in a parenthesis. 0.2 mL of A solution (0.23% TEMED), 1.0 mL of B solution (16% acryl amide, 0.8% bis-acryl amide), 0.2 mL of C₁ solution (40% Ampholine, pH 3.5-10), 0.05 mL of C₂ solution (40% Ampholine,
25 pH 3.5-10), 0.4 mL of S solution (5% Nonidet P-40), and 1.92 g of urea were mixed on ice. After individual components were dissolved, 0.2 mL of D solution (20%

ammonium persulfate) was added to degas the solution. 3.5 mL of the gel solution obtained was added in a cylindrical container and a capillary is placed in the container. The remaining gel solution was added to the container by a syringe and allowed to stand alone for 30 minutes.

(2) Preparation of a gel containing SDS

A SDS-containing gel was prepared as follows.

The composition of each of solution components is shown in a parenthesis. 4.5 mL of A solution (0.04N HCl, 18.2% Tris, 0.1% SDS), 6 mL of C solution (30% acryl amide, 0.3% Bis), and 7.5mL of water were mixed. After degassed, 4.5 μ L of TEMED and 54 μ L of D solution (0.1% ammonium persulfate) were added to the resultant solution and mixed. 16 mL of the obtained solution was placed in a flat-plate gel forming mold. After 1 mL of distilled water was overlaid on the mold, the mold was allowed to stand at room temperature for about one hour to obtain 10% gel. 1.5 mL of B solution (0.04N HCl, 6% Tris, 0.01%SDS), 0.6 mL of C solution, and 3.9 mL of water were mixed. After degassed, 1.5 μ L of TEMED and 18 μ L of D solution were added and mixed to a concentrated gel solution was prepared. Water present on an electrophoretic gel was discarded and an upper surface of the gel was washed with a small amount of the concentrated gel solution. Thereafter, the mold was filled with 3.2 mL of the concentrated gel

solution.

6. Two-dimensional electrophoresis

The cathode vessel of an isoelectric electrophoretic apparatus was equipped with the isoelectric capillary gel prepared as mentioned above. Subsequently, a cathode vessel solution (0.04 M NaOH) was added and air bubbles were removed. Thereafter, four types of protein samples prepared in Step 4 were individually added to the capillaries. Electrophoresis was performed by supplying 0.1 mA constant current per capillary gel. When the voltage reaches 300V, a constant voltage was applied. Thereafter, electrophoresis was performed for 80 minutes. After completion of the electrophoresis, the isoelectric gel was removed and put into a gel mold filled with an equilibrium buffer (0.06N HCl, 15 μ L/mL Tris, 2% SDS, 5% 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.002% BPB solution) to expose to the upper surface of a flat-plate gel. After allowed to stand alone for 15 minutes, the equilibrium buffer was removed. An electrode vessel solution (6 g/L Tris, 28.8 g/L glycine, 0.1% SDS, 0.0002% BPB solution) was added to upper and lower layers of a vessel for use in the second dimensional electrophoresis. Electrophoresis was performed while supplying a current as low as 10 mA per a single gel plate. The composition of each of solution components is shown in parenthesis.

7. Gel staining

After completion of the two-dimensional electrophoresis performed in accordance with Step 6, the gel was removed from the glass plate and placed in a plastic container containing distilled water to wash the gel. After the washing, the distilled water in the container was discarded and a staining solution (having ethanol containing 0.25% Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250: acetic acid:water at a ratio of 9:2:2) was added in a volume sufficient to cover the gel. The staining was performed for 2 hours while the staining solution was allowed to stand. The staining solution was removed.

Instead, a decolor solution 1 (a mixture of ethanol:acetic acid: water = 25:8:65) was added. The decolor treatment was performed for 4 hours. Thereafter, the decolor solution 1 was removed. Subsequently, a decolor solution 2 (a mixture of ethanol:acetic acid: water = 10:15:175) was added. Decolor treatment was performed until a gel portion containing no protein became transparent. The composition of each of the solution components is shown in parentheses.

8. Identification of a protein having a polysaccharide chain causing a conformational change due to an endocrine disrupting substance

Protein spots on the gel obtained in Step 7 were

compared between a sample containing a test substance and a sample containing no test substance. The spots different in intensity were identified.

9. Excision of a protein from the gel

5 The protein identified in Step 8 was excised from the gel by a cutter knife. The gel piece was cut into small pieces of about 2 mm width and placed in a dialysis tube filled with 20 mM Tris buffer (pH8.0) containing 0.1% SDS. The dialysis tube was placed in
10 a beaker containing about 1L of SDS Tris buffer. Dialysis was performed overnight while stirring with a magnetic stirrer. The extracting solution was recovered on the following day. After confirming that the gel piece was not stained with a pigment, the
15 extracting solution was passed through a filter to remove the gel pieces. The extracting solution was transferred to a centrifuge tube made of glass. Acetone previously cooled was added to the centrifuge tube in a volume 5 folds as large as that of the
20 extracting solution, and allowed to stand still at -80°C for 2 hours. After the stand-still, the resultant solution was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 30 minutes. A proteinaceous sediment precipitated by acetone was recovered. The sediment obtained was dried
25 at room temperature and dissolved in 0.05 mL of 0.1% SDS.

10. Determination of an N-terminal amino acid

sequence of the protein recovered

The protein obtained in Step 9 was subjected to amino acid sequence automatic analyzer to determine the N-terminal amino acid sequence.

5 11. Preparation of a polyclonal antibody recognizing a protein

A synthetic oligopeptide was prepared from the N-terminal amino acid sequence determined in Step 10. The synthetic oligopeptide, which would act as an immunogen, was injected into a rabbit abdominal cavity. In this manner, a polyclonal antibody was prepared.

12. Preparation of antibody affinity column

Bromcyan-activated Sepharose 4B was soaked in water and allowed to expand well. After 2 mL of Sepharose 4B was washed with A solution (i.e., NaHCO_3 containing 0.5 M NaCl). Subsequently, 5 mg of the polyclonal antibody obtained in Step 3 dissolved in 2 ml of A solution was added to the mixture. The resultant solution was allowed to stand still at room temperature for 2 hours to immobilize the polyclonal antibody to the Sepharose.

13. Purification of a protein

Sepharose having an antibody immobilized thereon was packed in a column. 50 mL of proteinaceous extract solution obtained in the same manner as in the method described in Example 2, Step 1 was diluted to 2-folds by a buffer solution containing 50 mM ammonium sulfate.

The diluted solution was applied to the column
equilibrated with buffer B at a flow rate of 5 mL/hour.
After the column was washed with buffer A containing
0.1M ammonium sulfate, a protein bound to the column
5 was extracted.

Example 8: Preparation of a monoclonal antibody
recognizing a polysaccharide chain causing a
conformational change depending upon the action of an
endocrine disrupting substance

10 1. Preparation of hybridoma

The protein isolated in Example 7 and a complete
adjuvant were taken in an equal amount and loaded into
1 mL of a syringe. The syringes were connected to each
other by a joint and stirred well until they were
15 emulsified. The resultant emulsion was injected into a
mouse abdominal cavity to immunize the mouse. At two
weeks after a first injection for immunization, a
second immunization was performed. Two week later,
additional immunization was performed. On the third
20 day after the additional immunization, cell fusion was
performed as follows. The cervical vertebrae of the
immunized mouse was dislocated, the spleen was
enucleated and placed in a 6 cm-dish containing 5 mL of
RPMI. Excessive fat was removed from the spleen and
25 washed by using two new 6 cm-dishes containing 5 mL of
RPMI. The washed spleen was dragged and transferred
between half-folded stainless metal grids of a 5 cm

square, and centrifugally washed twice with 10 mL of RPMI. To the precipitated cells, 0.17M of NH_4Cl was added and the cells were soaked in ice, thereby inducing hemolysis. After the hemolysis, 5 mL of RPMI was added to the sample and centrifuged at 1600 rpm for 5 minutes. The volume of the resultant solution was brought to 20 mL to obtain a spleen cell suspension. On the other hand, 2 to 4 dishes of myeloma cells in the logarithmic growth period were centrifuged at 1200 rpm for 5 minutes and recovered. The resultant myeloma cells were washed twice with serum-free RPMI, and suspended in 10 mL of RPMI to prepare a myeloma cell suspension.

The number of cells of each of the spleen cell suspension and myeloma cell suspension was counted. Based on the counts, the myeloma cell suspension was added to the spleen cell suspension such that the ratio of the myeloma cells to the spleen cells falls within the range of $1/5$ to $1/20$. This cell suspension was centrifuged for 5 minutes to remove the supernatant. To the precipitate obtained, 0.3 mL of 50% polyethylene glycol 1500 was added in a stroke and immediately stirred well. While stirring, 40 mL of RPMI was further added to the precipitate and subjected to centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 5 minutes. To the precipitate obtained, 50 mL of HAT medium (i.e., $1 \times 10^{-7}\text{M}$ of hypoxanthine, $4 \times 10^{-4}\text{M}$ of aminopterin,

PRMI-FCS containing $16 \times 10^{-4}M$ of thymidine in a final concentration) was added. The resultant solution was seeded 96-wells of each of three plates in an amount of 100 μL /well. After 4 and 5 days, fresh HAT medium was added to all wells in an amount of about 100 μL /well. As a result, proliferation of hybridoma cells were observed in almost all wells in about a week.

2. Purification of a polysaccharide chain from a protein

To the protein obtained in Example 7, 1/100 of pronase P was added and allowed to react at 37°C overnight, thereby decomposing the peptide chain moiety of the protein. After the decomposition, the reaction solution was subjected to the lectin column treatment in the same manner as described in Example 7, Step 3 by use of the lectin column prepared in Example 7, Step 2. In this manner, the polysaccharide chain of the protein was purified.

3. Preparation of an assay plate having a polysaccharide chain immobilized

To 2.5 mg of the polysaccharide chain purified in Step 2, 80 μL of water and 200 μL of pyrimidine were added and dissolved, and then, a pyrimidine solution containing 9.9 mg of anhydrous palmitate was immediately added to react them at 37°C for 6 hours. After the reaction, pyrimidine and water were removed under a reduced pressure. Subsequently, unreacted

anhydrous palmitate and a side product, palmitate, were extracted with ether to obtain an acylated polysaccharide chain. The acylated polysaccharide chain thus obtained was dissolved by adding 40 μ L of water and 200 mL of pyrimidine and subjected again to an acylation reaction. The acylated polysaccharide chain was finally dissolved in a 98% aqueous pyrimidine solution and stored. The acylated polysaccharide chain pyrimidine solution was diluted with water to make a polysaccharide chain solution having a concentration of 100 μ g/mL. The polysaccharide chain solution was distributed by 20 μ L to each of the wells of an assay plate and allowed to stand still at room temperature for one hour. Thereafter, the assay plate was placed in a desiccator containing phosphorus pentoxide. The desiccator was vacuumed by a water-stream aspirator to vaporize a solvent. In this way, the assay plate was prepared.

4. Selection of a hybridoma producing an antibody recognizing a polysaccharide chain

The assay plate prepared in Step 3 above was subjected to a blocking treatment by use of 1% BSA-PBS for one hour. To each of the wells, 20 μ L of the 2-fold dilution of the supernatant of the hybridoma prepared in Step 1 was added and allowed to stand still at 4°C for 16 hours. Subsequently, the wells were washed with 1% BSA-PBS three times to remove unbound

antibodies. To each of the wells, 50 μ L of a solution of protein A labeled with a fluorescence was added and allowed to stand still at room temperature for 2 hours. Thereafter, the wells were washed with 1% BSA-PBS to
5 remove unbound protein A. The assay plate was observed by a fluorescent detector. A hybridoma present in a well was screened based on fluorescence emission. In the manner mentioned above, the hybridoma producing the antibody specifically recognizing the
10 polysaccharide chain of a protein was screened.

5. Cloning

The hybridoma cells were collected from the wells emitting fluorescence in the aforementioned Step 4. An aliquot was taken from the hybridoma cells and the
15 number of the cells was counted by a hemocytometer. Based on the count, the hybridoma cells were diluted into an appropriate concentration. After that, 40 hybridoma cells were mixed with the spleen cells of about 1×10^8 prepared from a mouse in 40 mL of RPMI.

20 The cell suspension mixture was distributed to 96-wells of each of two plates by 200 μ L per well and incubated at 37°C. The incubation was continued for about 2 weeks while replacing the medium with a fresh medium twice in a week. After two weeks, the supernatant was
25 taken from each of wells. After the activity of the antibody was checked, the hybridomas showing the antibody activity were collected. The hybridomas thus

collected was incubated by a 24-well plate. When the density of the hybridoma cells increased sufficiently high, the cells were transferred to a 35 mm plate and incubation was further continued. The same operation was repeated once more. The hybridomas thus established through the steps were stored in a refrigerator.

6. Screening of a monoclonal antibody recognizing a polysaccharide chain

0.5 mL of pristine was injected to the abdominal cavity of about 4-week old mouse. About one week after the pristine injection, 500 mL of the suspension solution of the hybridoma cells obtained in Step 5, which were dispersed in RPMI at a concentration of about 4×10^6 cell/mL, was injected in the abdominal cavity. The hybridoma cells used herein were prepared by thawing the hybridoma cells stored in a refrigerator, incubating and dispersing them in RPMI at a concentration of about 4×10^6 cells/mL. About two weeks later, the ascites was accumulated in the abdominal cavity of the mouse and expand the abdomen. At that stage, the abdomen of the mouse was cut to collect the ascites by a Pasteur's pipette. The ascites was added to a 15 mL centrifuge tube containing 0.2 mL of NaN_3EDTA solution, and centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 10 minutes. The resultant supernatant was regarded as a monoclonal antibody solution.

Example 9: Detection of a polysaccharide chain causing a conformational change depending upon an endocrine disrupting action

5 A protein was extracted, in the same manner as described in Example 7, Step 1, from the cells exposed to an endocrine disrupting substance in accordance with the method of Example 1. The protein extracted was subjected to two-dimensional electrophoresis in the same manner as described in Example 7, Step 6.

10 After completion of the electrophoresis, the gel was removed from a glass substrate and placed in a plastic container having distilled water therein. After the gel was washed, proteins contained in the gel were transferred onto a PVDF film by an electro-transfer

15 method. After the transfer, the PVDF film was soaked in a Blockase (trade name, manufactured by Snow Brand Milk Products Co., Ltd.) to perform a blocking reaction at room temperature for 2 hours. Subsequently, the resultant PVDG film was soaked in the monoclonal

20 antibody diluted with PBS obtained in Example 7 to react with the monoclonal antibody at room temperature for 2 hours. After 2 hours, the PVDF film was transferred to TBS and washed with TBS three times at room temperature for 15 minutes. The PVDF film was

25 soaked in 10% blockace containing an anti-mouse rabbit secondary antibody labeled with peroxidase and allowed to react at room temperature for one hour. After

completion of the reaction with the secondary antibody,
the PVDF film was soaked in a coloring solution
(containing 50 mg/mL of DAB, 50 μ M Tris HCl buffer
(pH7.5), peroxidase) to allow the film to produce
5 color. Based on the observation as to whether a spot
develops a color or not, the presence or absence of the
endocrine disrupting action of a test substance is
detected.

Example 10: Preparation of protein chip (1)

10 The protein chip of the present invention was
prepared as follows. A glass substrate coated with
biotinylated BSA was further coated with streptoavidin.
The antibody recognizing a polysaccharide chain
obtained in Example 7 was biotinylated and immobilized
15 onto the glass substrate by a commercially available
spotter. In this manner, a fluorescence detection type
protein chip was prepared. The protein chip made it
possible to detect the endocrine disrupting action of a
test substance based on a conformational change of a
20 polysaccharide chain.

Example 11: Preparation of a protein chip (2)

The antibody recognizing a polysaccharide chain
obtained in Example 8 was spotted on a gold electrode
by a commercially available spotter to allow the
25 antibody to chemically bind to the gold electrode. In
this manner, a current-detection type protein chip was
prepared. The protein chip thus prepared made it

possible to detect the endocrine disrupting action of a test substance based on a conformational change of a polysaccharide chain.

5 As described in the foregoing, according to an embodiment of the present invention, it is possible to produce a novel detection method for detecting an endocrine disrupting action based on the conformational change of a polysaccharide chain.

10 Hence, if the test is performed by using the cell, such as Neuro2a, having a sensitivity to an endocrine hormone as a detection cell in the presence of the endocrine hormone such as triiodothyronine, it is possible to specifically detect the toxicity of the endocrine disrupting substance.

15 Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. accordingly, various
20 modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.